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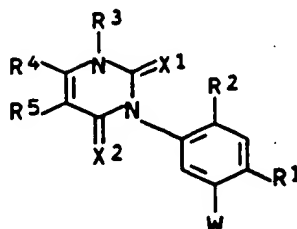
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We claim:

1. Substituted 3-phenyluracils of the general formula I



I

where

$X^1$  and  $X^2$  are each oxygen or sulfur;

W is  $-C(R^8)=X^5$ ,  $-C(R^8)(X^3R^6)(X^4R^7)$ ,  $-C(R^8)=C(R^9)-CN$ ,

$-C(R^8)=C(R^9)-CO-R^{10}$ ,  $-CH(R^8)-CH(R^9)-CO-R^{10}$ ,

$-C(R^8)=C(R^9)-CH_2-CO-R^{10}$ ,  $-C(R^8)=C(R^9)-C(R^{11})=C(R^{12})-CO-R^{10}$  or

$-C(R^8)=C(R^9)-CH_2-CH(R^{13})-CO-R^{10}$  where

$X^3$  and  $X^4$  are each oxygen or sulfur;

$X^5$  is oxygen, sulfur or a radical- $NR^{14}$ ;

$R^{14}$  is hydrogen, hydroxyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_3-C_6$ -alkenyl,

$C_3-C_6$ -alkynyl,  $C_3-C_7$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1-$

$C_6$ -alkoxy- $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_3-C_6$ -alkenyloxy,

$C_3-C_6$ -alkynyloxy,  $C_5-C_7$ -cycloalkoxy,  $C_5-C_7$ -cyclo-

alkenyloxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_3-C_6$ -haloalkenyloxy,

hydroxy- $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy, cyano- $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_3-C_7$ -cyclo-

alkyl- $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy- $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -

alkoxy- $C_3-C_6$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylcarbonyloxy,  $C_1-$

$C_6$ -haloalkylcarbonyloxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylcarbamoyloxy,  $C_1-$

$C_6$ -haloalkylcarbamoyloxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl- $C_2-C_6$ -

alkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkylthio- $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy, di- $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl-

amino- $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy, phenyl which may carry from one

to three of the following substituents: cyano,

nitro, halogen,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_2-C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -

haloalkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy and  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl,

phenyl- $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy, phenyl- $C_3-C_6$ -alkenyloxy or

phenyl- $C_3-C_6$ -alkynyloxy, where one or two methylene

groups of each of the carbon chains may be replaced

with  $-O-$ ,  $-S-$  or  $-N(C_1-C_6-alkyl)-$  and each phenyl

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ring may carry from one to three of the following substituents: cyano, nitro, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, heterocyclyl-C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyloxy or heterocyclyl-C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyloxy, where one or two methylene groups of each of the carbon chains may be replaced with -O-, -S- or -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)- and the heterocyclyl ring may be from three-membered to seven-membered and saturated, unsaturated or aromatic and may contain from one to four hetero atoms selected from a group consisting of one or two oxygen or sulfur atoms and up to four nitrogen atoms and furthermore may carry from one to three of the following substituents: cyano, nitro, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, or -N(R<sup>15</sup>)R<sup>16</sup>, where R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup> are each hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, where the alkenyl chain may additionally carry from one to three of the following radicals: halogen and cyano or phenyl which may carry from one to three of the following substituents: cyano, nitro, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, or R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup> together with the common nitrogen atom form a saturated or unsaturated 4-membered to 7-membered heterocyclic structure, where one ring member may be replaced with -O-, -S-, -N=, -NH- or -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)-;

R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> are each C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, or

R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> together form a saturated or unsaturated,

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two-membered to four-membered carbon chain which may carry an oxo substituent, where one member of this chain may be replaced with an oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen atom which is not adjacent to  $X^3$  and  $X^4$ , and where the chain may carry from one to three of the following radicals: cyano, nitro, amino, halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkynyloxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl, cyano- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, hydroxy- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkenyloxy- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkynyloxy- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_7$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_7$ -cycloalkoxy, carboxyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylcarbonyl-oxy- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl and phenyl which may carry from one to three of the following radicals: halogen, cyano, nitro, amino,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy and  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl, and where the chain may furthermore be substituted by a fused-on or spiral-bonded three-membered to seven-membered ring, and one or two carbon atoms of this ring may be replaced with oxygen, sulfur and unsubstituted or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl-substituted nitrogen atoms and this ring may carry one or two of the following substituents: cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -cyanoalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl and  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl;

$R^8$  is hydrogen, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkynyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_7$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl;

$R^9$  and  $R^{12}$  are each hydrogen, cyano, halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy, halo- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylcarbonyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl;

$R^{10}$  is hydrogen,  $O-R^{17}$ ,  $S-R^{17}$ ,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl which may furthermore carry one or two  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy substituents or  $R^{10}$  is  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -alkynyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_7$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylimino-oxy,  $-N(R^{15})R^{16}$  or phenyl which may carry from one to three of the following substituents: cyano, nitro, halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy or

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5 contC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl,

R<sup>17</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkenyl, cyano-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl-oximino-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, phenyl or phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, where each of the phenyl radicals in turn may carry from one to three of the following substituents: cyano, nitro, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl;

R<sup>11</sup> is hydrogen, cyano, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, -NR<sup>18</sup>R<sup>19</sup>, where R<sup>18</sup> and R<sup>19</sup> have the same meanings as R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup>, or phenyl which may furthermore carry from one to three of the following substituents: cyano, nitro, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl;

R<sup>13</sup> is hydrogen, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy-carbonyl;

or R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> together form a two-membered to five-membered carbon chain in which one carbon atom may be replaced with oxygen, sulfur or unsubstituted or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl-substituted nitrogen;

R<sup>1</sup> is halogen, cyano, nitro or trifluoromethyl;

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen or halogen;

R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, nitro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkylcarbonyl, cyano-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, formyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkanoyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;

a group -N(R<sup>20</sup>)R<sup>21</sup>, where R<sup>20</sup> and R<sup>21</sup> have one of the meanings of R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup>;

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~~R' is hydrogen, cyano, nitro, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-hydroxyalkyl, cyano-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or phenyl which may carry from one to three of the following radicals: cyano, nitro, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl;~~

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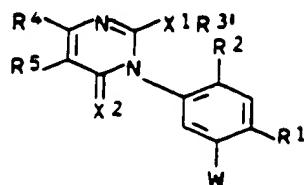
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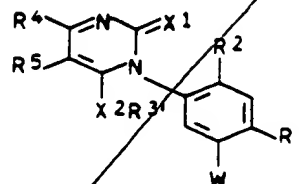
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which ~~R<sup>3</sup>~~ is hydrogen.

2. Compounds of the general formula Ia or Ib



Ia



Ib

where the variables R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup> and W have the meanings stated in claim 1 and R<sup>3'</sup> is one of the following groups: C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, with the proviso that R<sup>4</sup> may not be trifluoromethyl at the same time as R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen when W is -CH=CH-CO-R<sup>10</sup> where R<sup>10</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkoxy.

3. A compound as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein W is -C(R<sup>8</sup>)=X<sup>5</sup>, -C(R<sup>8</sup>)(X<sup>3</sup>R<sup>6</sup>)(X<sup>4</sup>R<sup>7</sup>), -C(R<sup>8</sup>)=C(R<sup>9</sup>)-CO-R<sup>10</sup> or -CH(R<sup>8</sup>)-CH(R<sup>9</sup>)-CO-R<sup>10</sup>.

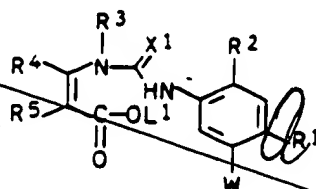
4. A compound as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein R<sup>3</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl.

5. A compound as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen or fluorine.

6. A compound as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is chlorine or bromine.

7. A compound as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein R<sup>4</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl.

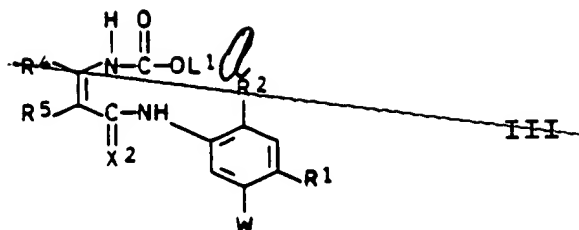
8. Enamine esters of the general formula II



II

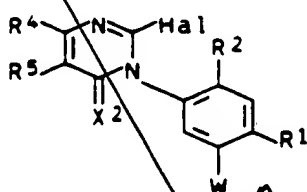
where R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, X<sup>1</sup> and W have the meanings stated in claim 1 and L<sup>1</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or phenyl.

9. Enamine-carboxylates of the general formula III

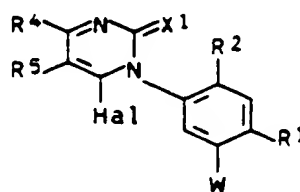


Where the variables R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, X<sup>2</sup> and W have the meanings stated in claim 1 and L<sup>1</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or phenyl.

- 5 10. ~~Pyrimidinone derivatives of the general formula~~  
IVa or IVb



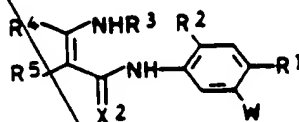
Iva



IVb

where the variables  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $X^1$ ,  $X^2$  and  $W$  have the meanings stated in claim 1 and Hal is halogen.

11. ~~Enamine-~~amides of the formula VIII



VIII

where the variables  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $X^2$  and  $W$  have the meanings stated in claim 1.

12. A herbicide containing an inert liquid or solid carrier and a herbicidal amount of at least one substituted 3-phenyluracil of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 or of the formula Ia or Ib as claimed in claim 2 or a salt or an enol ether of those compounds I in which R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen.

13. A method for controlling undesirable plant growth, wherein a herbicidal amount of a substituted 3-phenyluracil of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 or of the formula Ia or Ib as claimed in claim 2 or a salt or an enol ether of those compounds I in which R<sup>1</sup> is

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a2

hydrogen is allowed to act on plants, on their habitat or on seed.

14. An agent for the desiccation and defoliation of plants, containing, in addition to conventional additives, an amount, having a defoliant or desiccant effect, of at least one substituted 3-phenyluracil of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 or of the formula Ia or Ib as claimed in claim 2 or a salt or an enol ether of those compounds I in which R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen.

15. A method for the desiccation and defoliation of plants, wherein an amount, having a defoliant and/or desiccant effect, of a substituted 3-phenyluracil I as claimed in claim 1 or Ia or Ib as claimed in claim 2 is allowed to act on the plants.

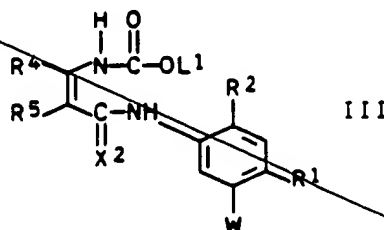
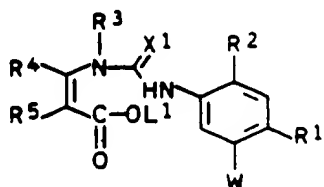
16. A method as claimed in claim 15, wherein cotton is defoliated.

17. A pesticide containing inert carriers and a pesticidal amount of at least one substituted 3-phenyluracil of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 or of the formula Ia or Ib as claimed in claim 2 or of a salt or of an enol ether of those compounds I in which R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen.

18. A method for controlling pests, wherein a pesticidal amount of a substituted 3-phenyluracil of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 or of the formula Ia or Ib as claimed in claim 2 or of a salt of an enol ether of those compounds I in which R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen is allowed to act on pests or their habitat.

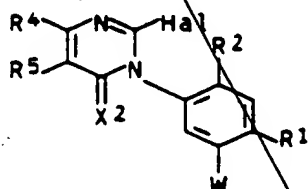
19. A process for the preparation of a substituted 3-phenyluracil I as claimed in claim 1 or Ia or Ib as claimed in claim 2, wherein

- a) an enamine ester of the formula II or an enamine-carboxylate of the formula III

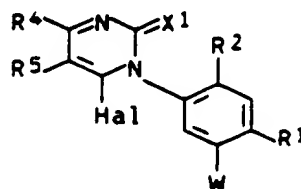


where  $L^1$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl or phenyl, is cyclized and, if desired, the substituted 3-phenyluracil I in which  $R^3$  is hydrogen is liberated from the resulting metal salt by means of an acid, or

- 5      b) a 3-phenyluracil I in which  $R^3$  is hydrogen is alkylated or acylated or  
       c) a 3-phenyluracil I in which  $R^1$  is halogen is reacted with a metal cyanide or  
       d) a pyrimidinone derivative of the formula IVa or IVb



IVa

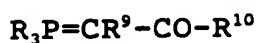


IVb

10

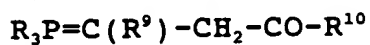
where Hal is halogen is reacted with a compound  $HO-R^{3'}$ ,  $HS-R^{3'}$ ,  $Me^{\circ}OR^{3'}$  or  $Me^{\circ}SR^{3'}$ , where  $Me^{\circ}$  is one equivalent of a metal ion, or

- e) a 3-phenyluracil I in which W is  $-CO-R^8$  is acetalated with a compound  $H-X^3R^6$ ,  $H-X^4R^7$  or  $H-X^3(R^6R^7)X^4-H$  or  
 15      f) a 3-phenyluracil I in which W is  $-C(R^8)(X^3R^6)(X^4R^7)$  is subjected to acetal cleavage or  
       g) a 3-phenyluracil I in which W is  $-C(R^8)=O$  is reacted with a phosphorylide of the formulae Va to Vd

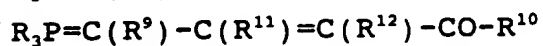


Va,

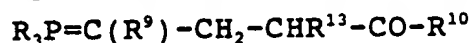
20



Vb,



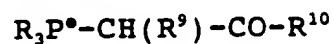
Vc,



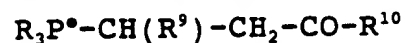
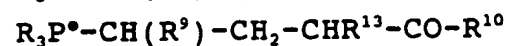
Vd,

where R is a C-organic substituent, or with a phosphonium salt of the formulae VIA to VID

25

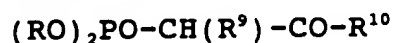
Hal $^{\circ}$ 

VIA,

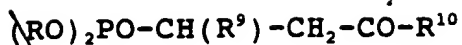
Hal $^{\circ}$  VIB,Hal $^{\circ}$  VIC,Hal $^{\circ}$  VID,

where Hal is halogen, or with a phosphonate of the formulae VIIa to VIId

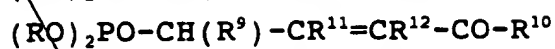
30



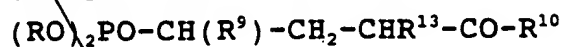
VIIa,



VIIb,



VIIf,



VIId,

or

- 5 h) a 3-phenyluracil I in which W is  $-\text{C}(\text{R}^8)=\text{O}$  is reacted with an amine, hydroxylamine or hydrazine  $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{R}^{14}$  or
- i) a 3-phenyluracil I in which W is  $-\text{C}(\text{R}^8)=\text{N}-\text{R}^{14}$  is cleaved to give a compound I in which W is  $-\text{C}(\text{R}^8)=\text{O}$  or
- 10 k) a 3-phenyluracil I in which  $\text{X}^2$  is oxygen is reacted with a sulfurization reagent or
- l) a 3-phenyluracil I in which  $\text{R}^5$  is hydrogen is halogenated or
- m) a 3-phenyluracil I in which W is cyano is reduced to
- 15 n) a compound I in which W is formyl or
- o) an enamide VIII as claimed in claim 11 is cyclized with a phosgenating or thiophosgenating agent or
- p) a 3-phenyluracil I as claimed in claim 1, in which W is amino, is alkylated by the Meerwein method or
- 20 p) a 3-phenyluracil I as claimed in claim 1, in which W is bromine, iodine or  $\text{O}-\text{SO}_2\text{CF}_3$ , is coupled with an olefin under metal catalysis.

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A3Add  
E10